

## The Sun

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## Mr. Taft's Tour of the West.

President Taft tells his callers that he will discuss the tariff, arbitration, currency reform, conservation and reciprocity on his Western tour, and that he will also make addresses on other subjects. Mr. Taft can stand any amount of work and his endurance is wonderful on the road, but he will have precious little time for speeches on the other subjects.

The tariff ought to claim most of his attention, for the Democrats and the Insurgent Republicans are doing their utmost to undermine him as a sincere friend of revision by misrepresenting the grounds for his vetoes of the bills sent him by these allies. Mr. Taft will have to reason with his audiences; they will not be with him when he begins to speak. The veto messages have been talked about but not read. Insidious is the argument that no man is a true revisionist who disapproves a bill reducing rates. The business men are on Mr. Taft's side in the controversy, but the man in the street lends a too credulous ear to the yelp of his half baked critics and his political opponents and enemies. "Come, let us reason together," must be Mr. Taft's invocation. He could spend all his time on the tariff with advantage. Evidently it is to be the paramount issue in 1912 whatever is done by Congress at the regular session.

Reciprocity demands attention from Mr. Taft, but only for the purpose of answering the demagogues on the other side of the line who are raising the spectre of annexation. A speech or two on the arbitration treaties in places where the Administration can be understood. Mr. Taft is committed to, but in this matter the Senate will probably do as it thinks right, that is to say, as it pleases. Public sentiment will not influence it greatly one way or the other. It may be doubted whether Congress at the session to come will devote much time to currency reform. The West is not profoundly interested in it, being too prosperous. Conservation is a topic, on the other hand, that the West is very keen about. Here again it does not understand the good sense and sound policy of Mr. Taft's views, accepting the Progressive notions without analysis. Mr. Taft has his work cut out when he discusses this subject. He must misrepresent candidly and with courage.

## New Russo-German Agreement.

The agreement which was entered into by the Russian Czar and the German Emperor at their meeting at Potsdam last November, and which has been the matter of considerable speculation, is at last to be made public. In a general way it was believed that the negotiations determined the relations of the two nations regarding Persia, but no definite information was vouchsafed. The authorized version of the compact entered into, if not formally concluded at that time, is now about to be signed.

This action was no doubt taken in view of the present unsettled conditions of affairs in Persia as well as a desire on the part of Germany and Russia to settle for themselves as well as for the other nations concerned the question of eastern termini of the German railway ventures in Asiatic Turkey. Germany according to this agreement has renounced in favor of Russia all of her political claims in the northern part of Persia and will recognize the southern part as within Great Britain's sphere of influence. Besides this Germany will refrain from asking the Shah's Government for railway, postal or other concessions that might bring about any political consequences. This would dispose of the somewhat disturbing reports of last year that German agents were in Persia for the purpose of securing grants for railway and steamboat lines in opposition to Russian interests and the extension from the Turkish border of a branch of the Bagdad road into the Persian capital.

Russia is to be permitted to build without German opposition the railways which she has planned in northern Persia and for which she has been seeking concessions. She pledges herself, however, to join them with the German roads, and when a railway is built from Sadijeh, just north of Bagdad, to the Persian frontier she will undertake to prolong the line beyond Khankin to such places within her sphere of influence as may be agreed. One of the conditions that worked against an earlier understanding between the two Governments was Germany's insistence upon a fixed time for the construction of the extension into Persia from Khankin.

kin. The Russian papers have contended that this clause of the agreement imposed upon Russia obligations greater than her gains in that if a line is not opened from Teheran to Russia at the same time with the extension of the Bagdad road Russian trade will severely suffer.

Germany on her part is to receive very substantial compensations. Russia is to maintain the "open door" in the northern part of Persia as to German industries and trade. It appears too that she is to recognize the special interests of Germany in Asiatic Turkey and to abandon her somewhat ill disposed attitude toward the construction of the Bagdad railway.

The agreement has not been received with special favor in Great Britain, for it in no wise determines the all important question whether Busra or Koweit is to be the gulf terminus of the road.

Great Britain has just formulated her demands regarding the gulf portion, requesting the internationalization of the financial arrangements of the line in order that she may have her share in the construction. Since Germany, France, Russia and Turkey are also likely to put in their claims, the adjustment of the financial conditions bristles with so many difficulties that Great Britain has not made a demand for the preponderant share. While Germany has no doubt obtained very substantial advantages under the Potsdam agreement, it is evident that she is not to be permitted to control a railway across northern Persia and also to the Persian Gulf without considerable British opposition.

## Features of the New Game Laws.

The game laws for 1911 as compiled by the Biological Survey, of the Department of Agriculture make interesting and sometimes odd reading. There is a demand for the information they contain which it is laborious to supply in a compendious form. The volume of the game legislation of 1911 so exceeded that of any preceding year that even to note changes in the laws is quite an undertaking. All but eight of the States put new game laws on the statute book this year.

Delaware forbade the use of dogs wearing bells or other noise producing devices in wild fowl shooting. North Dakota the use of automobiles in duck shooting, and Michigan the employment of guinea pigs in hunting rabbits. How the mild and amiable guinea pig could be a factor in the chase of the rabbit we cannot imagine. In England ferrets are used to run the rabbits out of burrows, but the ferret has been an enemy of the rabbit from time immemorial and is a very different little beast from the guinea pig, the pet of children. New Hampshire has prohibited "the scientific collecting" of birds. Tennessee is one of those Southern States that have come under the benign influence of the Audubon Society. It has made the sale or shipment of robins a misdemeanor. In the town of Tipton only two years ago ten thousand robins, it was estimated, were slaughtered during the spring migration, when they travel in immense flocks. Michigan seems to have blundered in the removal of all protection of deer in several counties; the editors of "Game Laws for 1911" think it was not the design of the lawmakers and that a mistake crept into the game code.

Vermont pleased the sportsmen when it barred claims of damages to the crops of landowners who "post" their property. Vermont also abolished the alien license, and in West Virginia and Delaware the resident need no longer take out a license to hunt any game. Vermont provided for the reopening of its forests provided for the reopening of the deer season if the Governor exercised his authority to suspend it during drought. The responsibility for forest fires is not infrequently placed at the door of the deer hunter. In California cottontail and bush rabbits were designated as game. The Government compilers say:

Wood ducks were added to the list by Delaware and South Carolina. Delaware also placed woodcock on the game list. Kansas, fox squirrels and snipe. Maine, elder ducks, Nebraska, killdeer and doves, and New Jersey, Hungarian partridges. Absolute protection was given by black and white squirrels by Kansas, sold turkeys by Massachusetts (wood ducks by Maine and Vermont, sheldrakes on fresh water by New Hampshire, upland plover by New Jersey, doves and swans by North Dakota, and Chinese pheasants by Oregon).

It is astonishing to learn by inference that Massachusetts expects to number wild turkeys among its game birds. They are growing very scarce, even in Virginia. But there is no reason why the experiment of distributing young wild turkeys in favored regions cannot be tried. New game birds are being constantly introduced from abroad, and sometimes they flourish. The palm for queer legislation may be awarded to Nebraska, which now allows boys under eighteen to hunt without a license if accompanied by parent or guardian. Idaho exempts veterans of the civil war from "license requirements." It is rather late in the day for such liberality. A bear license is now necessary in Wyoming. It has been the fashion to pay a liberal bounty for brown's pelt.

There is a general tendency to reduce game bags in the case of mountain quail in California; prairie chickens, quail, plover and waterfowl in Kansas; ruffed grouse and woodcock in Maine, and grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, partridges, shore birds and waterfowl in Minnesota and Wisconsin. More stringent laws were enacted to regulate the export and sale of game. New York now prohibits the sale of all game except a few imported specimens, "deer, pheasants, mallards and black ducks bred in captivity," while it established an elaborate tagging system. California requires the registration of all purchases of game. Michigan provided that game in captivity may be sold alive in the State and disposed of "under permit" outside the State. The sale or shipment of shore birds is forbidden by Rhode Island now. North Dakota prohibits the sale of doves, snipe and waterfowl. The export of deer or moose

hides for tanning is authorized "under permit" by Minnesota.

Warden service for the protection of game has been extended and strengthened. In New York a conservation commission now looks after it. The service has been reorganized for greater efficiency in Idaho, Indiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont and Wyoming. Reduced appropriations have crippled it in Delaware, Illinois and Missouri. Greater protection was necessary if the game animals and birds were not to be gradually extinguished. So game preserves are regarded, in spite of amended laws, as the salvation of sport. Three preserves have been established in Montana, two in North Dakota, four in Idaho and Washington; while Massachusetts and Oregon now authorize the game and fisheries commissions to proclaim preserves. Game propagating stations have been established by Massachusetts, New Jersey, California and Wyoming.

On the whole the new laws reflect the humanitarian sentiments of conservation societies as well as the demands and hopes of sportsmen, and it may be said they show that true sportsmen, equally with the humane conservationist, desire the protection of American game birds and animals as a resource in which the country may take pride.

## A New Park Theatre.

The change of name of the theatre facing the Columbus Circle will restore to this city a playhouse known by a title which has for some years been missing from the history of theatricals on this island. There has been a Park Theatre in this city almost ever since a stage came into existence here. The original Park Theatre stood on Park row and it faced in its day what was then the lower part of City Hall Park, although now that spot is occupied by the Post Office. That this playhouse cost in 1788 \$130,000 is an evidence of the character of the structure. It was finally destroyed by fire in 1848, but the names of the most eminent English and American actors of the times are associated with its history. It is doubtful if any other theatre ever enjoyed quite the same reputation in this community. It is true, however, that such an institution was possible only in a much smaller city than New York is at present.

In spite of its vogue the name did not reappear so soon as one might have expected. The building had been burned, and managers are superstitious. The New Park Theatre, which was also burned, was on Broadway near Twenty-second street, and was the scene of some notable successes in its day with HENRY E. ABBEY as its manager. The playhouse was burned on the night that a distinguished English beauty was to make her first appearance as an actress in this country. This was in the early '80s and that theatre had produced "S. GILBERT'S 'Engaged,' and 'Fresh the America,' by JOHN T. RAYMOND; and CLARA MORRIS, then in her artistic prime, had been seen there in such plays of her repertoire as "Article 47" and "Alice."

When that theatre ceased to exist New York had none to call the Park until the old Aquarium, opened in October, 1876, on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, was in 1882 converted into a theatre and christened the New Park. Here EDWARD HARRIGAN found shelter after the burning of the Comique. For years the old proscenium arch which EDWIN BOOTH had put into his theatre at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue was in what is now known as the Herald Square Theatre, hung over the stage of the newer house, to which it was transferred after Booth's was torn down to make place for a commercial structure. When the name of the new house, which has been in the main devoted to musical productions, was changed the city was again without a Park Theatre until the former Majestic was the other day blessed with that name by its new managers.

## The Democrats in Rensselaer.

An interesting evidence of Democratic reintegration has recently been supplied in Rensselaer county, where all the various factions have united under the leadership of JOSEPH J. MURPHY, a son of the late Senator MURPHY. This incident promises to have immediate political effect.

Under the leadership of Senator MURPHY Rensselaer was a safely Democratic district. The late Governor FLOWER carried it in 1891. In 1898, despite the weakness of the Democratic party as a result of the Bryan incident, THEODORE ROOSEVELT lost Rensselaer by over 600. Four years later the factional warfare between Democrats here reached a critical stage, and after the late DAVID B. HILL had thrown one delegation out of the Saratoga convention ODELL carried the county by nearly 3,000 plurality, a local record.

HILL lost this county in 1906 by 1,574, showing the Republican strength was receding. Last year the Hon. HENRY L. STIMSON had a plurality of 299. In the meantime the Republican machine had broken down. A Democratic Senator was chosen six years ago; last year the Republican Senator elected had a plurality of 118, while the vote in both Assembly districts was very close.

The investigation into State prison affairs which resulted in the resignation of the Hon. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS, the Republican leader in Troy, practically eliminated COLLINS from politics, and with him vanished substantially all vestiges of the organization built by the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK. Republican prospects in Rensselaer are therefore notoriously bad.

Such a reunion of Democrats as took place in Troy this week is plainly an interesting indication of the political conditions in various counties, which will have a marked influence upon the results of the Assembly election this fall.

Some measure of the financial stake for which France is playing in North Africa is supplied by the publication of the statistics of the commerce of Algeria for the first half of 1911. Last year for the first time the export and import trade combined

passed a milliard of francs, that is \$200,000,000. For the first half of the present year the figures have risen to \$107,000,000, which represents a gain of \$10,400,000 over the high water mark of the previous year. The present estimate of the trade for 1911 is \$230,000,000. More than three-quarters of this is with France. In 1909 more than 85 per cent. of the imports came from France, and only four countries, Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and the United States, made larger purchases from France than its North African colony. In that year the exports of French products to Algeria and Tunisia combined were \$99,500,000, against \$91,700,000 to the United States.

A slight reform made by Orders in Council simplifies the administration of the northern frontier of South Africa. The districts of Northeastern and Northwestern Rhodesia, which comprise all the British territory north of the Zambesi River up to the borders of Nyasaland, are thrown into one, to be called Northern Rhodesia, ruled by a single Administrator under the British South Africa Company. The combined district at present contains only 1,200 white men, but with the railroad already across the Congo boundary in one direction and reaching toward the great lakes in the other their number is sure to increase rapidly.

Only a few years ago the two districts, owing to the manner in which they had been explored and entered upon, were administered by two separate departments in London, the Foreign Office and the Colonial. With the union of South Africa back of it, all of Rhodesia must before long pass out of the crown colony and proprietary company stage and be joined to the existing States, and the contiguous Nyasaland will probably be added too, unless readjustments of African boundaries among the European Powers give it an outlet to the sea.

Those master bakers in convention assembled at Kansas City who dared pronounce American home baked bread unsanitary and unpalatable may not be aware of the fact, but they assailed a sacred institution of a neighboring State.

Had they but turned their noses toward the west they might have enjoyed the sweet savor of salt rising bread that floats twice every week from the kitchen window of the Executive Mansion at Topeka. That savor is a reminder to all Kansas of the condition upon which STRONG gave up his home at Lawrence to take up his burden of reforms. Salt rising bread baked in the Stubb's table received the commendation of "bully, bully" from a delighted critic. It gave STRONG to Kansas and the nation. Cakes, crumpets and dough balls? Could bakery baked bread do more?

It was a personal triumph, of course, for M. ANDRÉ JAGER-SCHMIDT of Paris to hustle round the world in less than forty days, but we wouldn't give a fig for his impressions of what he heard and saw.

The action of the German cruiser Bremen in holding torpedo exercises in Buzzards Bay with the American fleet is regarded by high officers of the navy here as a breach of international etiquette and a subject for a protest against the "Junkies" from Bismarck.

As the Germans don't want Woods Hole or Woekeet for a naval base there is no occasion for alarm. For the sake of international peace we are glad the torpedo practice did not occur in the Bay of Biscay.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has done an unexpected thing in deciding that seismology is not within the province of the Weather Bureau and that it need give no more attention to earthquakes. We had grown accustomed to an all comprehensive system of bureau and departmental work. Uncle Sam paid the bills and nothing was said. Perhaps if the labors of the Weather Bureau are limited to watching and forecasting the weather we shall know with greater certainty when it is going to rain or shine.

## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Their Wonderful Growth and Prosperity Since 1880.

From the Manufacturers Record.

The four Southern States, with Mississippi and Oklahoma, having now an aggregate population of 32,500,000, or 18,000,000 less than the total population of the United States in 1880, have \$1,000,000,000 in national bank resources, or only \$200,000,000 less than such resources in the whole country thirty-one years ago.

In that period these sixteen States have increased the annual value of their mineral production from \$20,000,000 to \$340,000,000, as against \$450,000,000 in the whole country in 1880; their manufactured products have a value of \$1,000,000,000, as against \$100,000,000 in the whole country in 1880, while their manufacturing capital is several hundred million dollars in excess of the country's at the earlier date. In the thirty-one years the value of their output of manufacturing, which was less than the value of agricultural products in 1880, has become far greater annually, although the value of agricultural products in the sixteen States is close on to \$3,000,000,000.

In 1880 the railroads of the country had an aggregate length of 35,000 miles. The aggregate length now has 87,000 miles of railroad mileage. From Southern ports were exported in the last fiscal year goods to a value only \$100,000,000 less than the value of all exports from the country in 1880.

## The Religion of Berlin.

The returns from which are just published, show that on December 1, 1905, there were in the capital of the German Empire the following number of religious bodies: Evangelical Christians, 1,164,412; Roman Catholics, 1,045,000; Jews, 12,000; Dissidentents and other Christians, 6,780; members of other religions, principally Moslems and Buddhists, 90; who profess no religion, 1,738. Of the total population, 3,500,000, the Jewish population is one-ninth Catholic, and nearly one-twentieth Jewish.

In 1811 there were in Berlin only 4,161 Catholics, their place in the population having risen in ninety-four years from 2.45 per cent. to 10.9 per cent., or four and a half times.

In the same period the Jewish population has grown from 8,202 to 168,893, or from 1.94 per cent. to 4.85 per cent. The Evangelical population dropped from 1,164,412 to 1,045,000, or from 33.4 per cent. to 30.4 per cent. Since 1900 the Catholics have shown the largest growth, 18.54 per cent.; the Jews in the last period 6.72; and the Evangelicals 7.25.

The Evangelicals mostly reside in northern Berlin, the Catholics in the western portion, and the Jews in the Spandau quarter. They are the most numerous in the King's quarter in old Berlin and in the western portion of the suburbs.

## Blind Man Invents Musical Instrument.

From the San Francisco Call.

An exhibition of a new invention will be given this afternoon at the reading room and library for the blind by Joseph (Cannon), a man who is blind from birth. The instrument is a small, portable, attached and the strings of both are set on the same board, which is above instead of below, as in ordinary harps.

## NEAR BOHEMIA.

Customs That Have Lapsed and Aristocrats Who Have Vanished.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Don't people here in New York give evening parties any more at which the guests themselves "oblige"? After a lapse of twenty years or more I have looked in vain for some trace of the old near Bohemia wherehostesses had their "evenings at home" and to which all went at intervals, whether we were friends or freaks, real celebrities or would-be ones.

I am asked to dinners with bridge afterward and hired entertainers to pass the time, and I get many invitations to join organized charitable undertakings and societies for the propagation, preservation or prevention of everything under the sun from robins to birthplaces, but to find a hostess who keeps "open house" on any certain evening to which you may go when you please seems to be an impossibility now.

How well I recall those pleasant Thursday evenings spent near Madison Square. There was a soulful poetess who came often, clothed in clinging Empire garments with a turban and a long veil, and who was held in place of the shoulders by a couple of buckles, and one old gentleman admitted frankly that he couldn't help watching and wondering what would happen if the buckles gave way. Whatever her costumes or pooms may have had of merit, her claim to distinction was her own statement that she never washed her face with water, but only wiped it off with a cream lotion. It looked it. That beautiful lady the Queen of Whistlers used to charm us with her wit and a little girl used to recite a most touching thing about a baby and its troubles, all the time assuring us that tragedy was her forte.

There was a dear art critic who aimed to teach people how to dress themselves and their houses, and who could occasionally be induced to recite a gruesome poem, something about "Mother Egypt," delivered in a voice of such unearthly beauty that hysterics in one or two of the more sensitive ladies present. I have in mind a French artist who had to paint a picture of a soldier, and a German Baron who had been a barber in his native land. Their accomplishments had to do with shooting and not with painting, and the shooting line and not the painting line was their forte. The non-militant kind, and pianists, pianists and painters. One of the last had a wonderful talent for painting by light, and so he said, and when we went to what he was pleased to call his studio we admired his work, but he never painted anything else.

I have been looking them up, but the conditions are so many and so varied. The artist who had obtained a municipal appointment with a fat salary, is now a Republican. The poetess is writing for the newspapers, a column of a good advice, gets her clothes in Paris and is the author of a book of art criticism written for the magazines about his collection of jewels, which formerly he was not able to keep in his own hands, but which he has now sold. He has married a rich wife, which may be a partial explanation.

The Marquis and the Baron were found out, which of course unfitted them for that select circle.

F. H.  
NEW YORK, AUGUST 26.

## KEEP THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Our Policy Should Be to Improve Relations With the Southern Republics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What interest can Mr. Dooley of Brooklyn, writing to THE SUN, have in seeing our country relinquish its long cherished doctrine of the Monroe Doctrine? The answer is, I think, that he is not a citizen of the United States. We should not be afraid to discard the Monroe Doctrine. Afraid? Zounds! It would be an act of cowardice and admission of rank weakness at this late date to discard the doctrine of protection over our sister Republics. That is so proudly and so justly in the past. European intervention in South America would, as in China and Africa, quickly result in spheres of influence being established by the Powers. The efficiency of the submarines and aerial ships in war would not be so soon forgotten.

South America is known to be a wonderfully productive country, and its natural resources have been largely neglected by the world. Instead of inviting Europe to reap the benefit of its untold wealth, we should encourage our own citizens to go to the aid of the Southern Republics. We should not be afraid to extend the privilege to each of our Southern neighbors of sending their young men to our military academies. With a little intelligence there is no reason why we could not rival the European powers in the production of raw materials. It would accrue to our own material prosperity. The small Republics of the world are the basis of our national pride as to our relinquishing our proud position among nations as "Guardian of the Western Hemisphere." J. VICENTI.  
NEW ROCHELLE, AUGUST 25.

## Navigation Through the Suez Canal.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

The total number of passengers carried through the Suez Canal in 1910 reached 238,978, as compared with 218,121 in 1909. Of the number carried last year, those classified as military totaled 76,854, while the civilians numbered 128,171, and the pilgrims, 33,953. The figures for 1909 were 218,121, 76,854, and 33,953, respectively. The following table shows the volume of shipping through the canal by flag, number of vessels and net tonnage, including merchant vessels, mail steamers, warships, &c.

Flag.	1909.	1910.
United Kingdom	2,561	9,562
France	600	2,381
Netherlands	251	800
France	251	800
Austria-Hungary	148	519
Italy	98	207
Japan	76	357
Russia	71	221
United States	291	105
All other countries	147	415
Total	4,229	15,057

Of the total tonnage for 1910 that of merchant vessels totaled 11,816,495 tons, mail steamers, 3,909,817 tons, warships, 118,097 tons, and Government chartered vessels, 10,000 tons and vessels in ballast 303,190 tons.

## Sardines.

From the London Globe.

The sardine has been honored with a history, the writer being less a personage than a member of the sardine family. The sardine has been in the early days was brought in to small boats. Then came a police ordinance in 1738. In the interest of the poorer classes against the monopolist, a sardine police ordinance was issued. It was a sardine police ordinance. Joseph Clavin, whose name is still revered in Nantes, first prepared the fish with his venture. It was a great success and he had many imitators. The sardine industry was a crisis in the sardine industry. Millet, who was the chief curer, had his factory indicted as a nuisance, but the difficulty was overcome by removing it from the shore of the sardine. Although the sardine was finally established it was only in 1853 that it received its apotheosis. Then it was shown in the Paris exhibition.

## The Eaton Toy Railway.

From the London Chronicle.

Eaton, where the Duke of Westminster has been entertaining King Alfonso, possesses one of the most wonderful toy railways in the world. It was built in 1896 by the grandfather of the present Duke, under the supervision of Sir Arthur Clouston, who was the designer of the Great Western station, four miles away, but it is now used also as a passenger line for conveying the Duke's children to the estate in the distance. The gauge is only fifteen inches, and the rolling stock, comprising two engines and half a dozen trolleys, wagons and passenger coaches, is constructed on a proportionate scale. The initial cost of the railway was £2,000, and it is now worked at a weekly expense of £5. King Edward has travelled several times on this Eaton railway.

## \$2,000,000 TIMBER FIRE.

Fearful Havoc in Forests About Bishop Falls, Newfoundland—Mill Saved.

St. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Aug. 26.—The forest fire which since Thursday morning has threatened the \$2,000,000 paper and pulp plant of the Albert E. Reed company at Bishop Falls is still raging. The danger to the mills is past, but the total damage is estimated at over \$2,000,000. The fire is continuing its course through the area south of the Exploits River. Before the fire runs its course a vast amount of further damage will be done.

When the fire entered this area, which is densely wooded and separated from the mills and town site by less than a quarter of a mile of water, the heat was intense and it was necessary to keep the building and surroundings saturated by continuous streams of water to prevent ignition. The fire is now travelling easterly through the splendid forest along the south side of the Exploits River before a strong easterly wind and is beyond control.

The last four weeks have been an unbroken period of dry weather which has dried up streams and parched the country to an unprecedented degree and incalculable damage is feared unless the district is visited by a copious rainfall. It is estimated that up to last evening forest equivalent to a million cords of pulpwood besides a large quantity of stocked pulpwood in the vicinity of Bishop Falls mills have been burnt as well as a large number of mill logs and railway ties.

## COUNTERBLAST FOR REYES.

Madero Challenged to Make Good His Charges—Prisoner Shot.

MONTREY, Mexico, Aug. 26.—The controversy between the political adherents of Francisco I. Madero and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, rival candidates for the Presidency, is becoming spirited. David Treyes Retana and M. Barrero Arguellos, who are taking a leading part in the management of Reyes's campaign in Mexico city, have addressed a letter to Madero as follows:

"The signers, friends and partisans of General Division Bernardo Reyes, who esteem him personally as a perfect gentleman and a perfect patriot, and who unite the best qualities of all the Presidential candidates who have accepted the candidacy, insist that you comply with what we judge to be a clear, patriotic duty, to publish before the nation the reasons which influenced you to launch a campaign against our candidate and friend, Gen. Reyes. From the platform in Cuatla, the charges of being an intriguer and promoter and fomenter of strikes. Failing to comply with this gentlemanly request in the shortest possible time, you, Mr. Madero, will be the one who will merit before public opinion and your conscience the epithets 'intriguer and promoter' and 'fomenter of strikes,' besides the epithets 'calumniator and disloyal.'"

Roque Estrada, secretary of Francisco I. Madero during the revolution and candidate for Governor of Jalisco, was arrested a few days ago for refusing to obey Government orders and placed in the penitentiary, has been released upon payment of \$1,000. A report received in Douglas, Ariz., to-day says Col. Francisco Chapias, taken prisoner recently at Nogales, has been shot by his escort under a misunderstanding. Col. Chapias was being taken to Sahuaripa by an escort when orders reached the escort at Cumuripa to go to Nogales. That the escort was ordered to attempt to escape and the shooting took place. Chapias is the man who executed Mayor Talamantes of Sahuaripa, Sonora, and his two sons when the late revolution first broke out, which event led to the fall of M. Talamantes leading an army in the late revolution, while she was at home peacefully grieving.

## BAILEY NOT INDORSED.

State Senate Turns Down a Resolution Commending His Tariff Position.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 26.—Senator J. W. Bailey's stand on the tariff question was repudiated to-day by the Senate. By a vote of 15 to 8 a resolution which indorsed his position was tabled. The motion for tabling the resolution was made by Senator Real, the only Republican member. The debate was spirited and the opponents of the resolution, who were in the majority, were very active. The introduction of the resolution was in response to a telegram from Mr. Bailey to his supporters urging that the matter be brought before the Senate. The resolution, which was offered by Senator Coffey reads as follows:

Whereas the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey has at all times stood bravely and fearlessly for the doctrine of a tariff for revenue and an equitable distribution of said tariff, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position of said Senator Joseph W. Bailey in the tariff question, and we commend him for his courage and his patriotism.

Former Bailey Senators came to the support of the recognized anti-Bailey members in defeating the resolution. This action of the Senate here caused a stir in State political circles, as it is the first time since Senator Bailey has had from either branch of the Legislature.

## JACOB H. SCHIFF RETURNS.

Says That Europe Is Gloomy Over Excessive Heat and Drought.

Jacob H. Schiff, who arrived yesterday by the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, said he found a spirit of gloom enveloping Europe because of the excessive heat and drought, and he expected that large supplies of foodstuffs from the United States would be needed abroad. Mr